

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 868.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL BROWN, for medical services, will please to call on me, in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due-bills—Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient, at present, to make payment, will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM, LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of L. A N D,

CONVEYED by John Fowler, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's Lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading with my wife Jenny Reeds, on my account, as I am determined to be bound by no contracts of her making after this date.

SAMUEL REEDS Jun.

April 20, 1803.

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ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS' GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are BOULTING CLOTHS, KENYEN'S MILL SAWS, And the best country made SYTHES and SICKLES.

FOR SALE,

1000 acres of Military Land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Eliz. Moody, on the Caney fork of Russell's creek.

100 acres military land, in the name of James Taylor, on Pittman's creek. 500 acres like title, in the name of Johnston and Morrison, in the Grape Fields.

666 2-3 acres like title, granted to Robt. Campbell, lying on Tradewater.

1500 acres granted to French Strother, lying on Hinkton, not more than 12 miles from Paris, or 30 from Lexington—good title and quality.

3500 acres, Big Sandy river, granted to Geo. Brooke.

1000 do. Big Laurel river. Same.

7000 do. Big and Little Laurel rivers. Same.

2000 do. Yellow creek. Same.

1000 do. Three forks Cumberland river. Same.

The foregoing lands will be sold very low—1500 dollars worth of good Horses, and the like sum in Specie, will be required by mid-summer; for the balance a credit from one to four years will be given; if required, any of the lands will be divided so as to suit purchasers—apply to

CUTH. BANKS,
near Lexington, or

GEO. CLARKE,
near Frankfort.

Kentucky, }
March 27, 1803. } 2m

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAM'L. & GEO. TROTTER, have just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

China,

Glaſs,

Tin and

Queen's

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of

Bar and Pig Lead,

Shot,

Cotton,

Iron, of a superior quality,

Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY BIBLES, and an assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this state.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

FOR SALE,

335 acres of first rate LAND, in Scott county four miles from Georgetown; part of that well known tract held and occupied by Mr. James Beatty, including part of said farm.

The soil, timber and water is equal to any. The subscriber presumes that a sight of the land would be more pleasing than any thing he could say by way of recommendation. For further particulars enquire at the subscriber.

WILLIAM A. BEATTY.

11th April, 1803. 4*

N. B. No claim is known to interfere with the land—A general warranty will be made.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.

Have just received in addition to their assortment, a variety of Fancy & Fashionable

GOODS,

Kid, Morocco and } Shoes.

Stuff

Handsome Prints,

Extra Long Silk Gloves,

India Nankeens,

Platillas,

Dimity, &c.

Also on hand some Elegant and

Fashionable

Ladies Fans & Beads,

Belt country made Scythes and Sickles.

Plough Irons and Falling Axes,

Coffee,

Teas,

Loaf Sugar,

Queens' & Glass Ware, &c.

Which makes their assortment very

complete, and will be disposed of

for a very low advance for Cash.

United States—Sixth Circuit—Ken-

tucky District set.

March Term, 1803.

United States, plffs. } Upon an informa-

tion against

William Boyd, def't. } of a still.

ON motion of the Attorney of the United States, and it appearing to the Court by the Marshal's return, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this District; it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next July Term, and answer to the information filed herein, otherwise on proof being made to the Court of the due publication of this order, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Teste

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.C.C.K. D.

A Valuable

MILL & DISTILLERY

FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold on Monday the

9th day of the ensuing month, (May)

in Lexington, for Cash, to the high-

est bidder, that valuable and well

improved tract of Land, adjoining

said town, containing 13 3-4 acres—

on which are erected a valuable Mill

and Distillery. The Mill-house is

of stone, 30 by 34 feet, two stories

high—the Mill is in complete order,

two pair of stones, one of which is

Burr of superior quality; the other

Laurel-Hill, excellent for country

work, or grinding corn, &c.—two

boult, and hoisting works, all going

by water. The Distillery is also of

stone, of the same dimension as the

Mill-house; with every convenience

for either distilling or brewing beer.

Any person wishing to purchase,

will be shewn the premises by applying

to John Cock, or the subscriber,

in Lexington.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, April 15th 1803.

AT a meeting of the President

and Directors of the Kentucky In-

surance Company;—

Resolved, that the board will

meet at 6 o'clock on every Tuesday

evening, to make discounts. Notes

must be left before 5 o'clock, inclosed

in a letter addressed to the President

and Directors. An answer to applica-

tions will be given on the follow-

ing morning.

Resolved, that the board of

Directors will not discount or re-

ceive any notes, unless the words

"Negociable at the office of the

"Kentucky Insurance Company,"

be inserted in the body of the note.

Notes at a longer date than

sixty days, cannot be discounted.

By order of the board.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

Just published, and for sale at

AN ACT

To make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, by wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life: Provided, that in substantiating the claims thereto, the rules and regulations following, shall be complied with:

First. All evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation before the judge of the District in which such invalid resides, or before some person specially authorized by commission from the said judge.

Secondly. The evidence relative to a

ny claimant, must prove decisive disability to have been the effect of known wounds received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war: that this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps, or company in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time and place of known wounds.

Thirdly. Every claimant shall be examined on oath or affirmation, by some respectable Physician or Surgeon, to be authorized by commission from the said judge, who shall report in writing his opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of said disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood.

Fourthly. Every claimant must produce evidence of his having continued in the service of the United States, to the conclusion of the war in seventeen hundred and eighty-three, or being left out of the service in consequence of his disability, or in consequence of some derangement of the army, and of the mode of life or employment he has since followed, and of the original existence and continuance of his disability.

Fifthly. Every claimant must show satisfactory cause to the said judge of the district, why he did not apply for a pension in conformity to laws heretofore passed, before the expiration of the limitation thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said judge of the district or person by him commissioned as aforesaid, shall give to each claimant a transcript of the evidence and proceedings, had respecting his claim; and shall also transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the Secretary of the department of War, in order that the same may be examined, and if correct, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, the said applicants are thenceforth to be placed on the pension list of the United States: Provided that in no case a pension shall commence before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and three, except so far as to offset the commutation of half pay received by such officer, in which case the proper officer is to calculate the pension from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-four.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pensions allowed by this act shall be estimated in the manner following: that is to say: a full pension to a commissioned officer shall be considered the one half of his monthly pay as by law established, and the proportions less than a full pension shall be the like proportions of half pay. And a full pension to a non-commissioned officer, private, soldier or seaman, shall be five dollars per month, and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of five dollars per month, but no pension of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pensions becoming such in virtue of this act shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States, under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3d, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON,

TO be let until the 1st day of January next, by the executors of John M'Nair dec. about twenty or twenty-five acres of tillable GROUND, lying on the Boon's station road, adjoining the town lots in Lexington. Any person wishing to rent may know the terms and see the premises, by applying to the subscriber, one of the executors.

SAML. AYERS.
Lexington, May 3d, 1803.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

Revised and Corrected.

To the Honorable

BUCKNER THRUSTON.

YOUR Honor's late conduct towards me, as a candidate for the clerkship of the F. C. C. has impelled me to address your Honor, through the medium of the press. At the time the affair was transacted, I sensibly felt the injury done me. The impulse of resentment was then strong; but I thought proper to reflect it, until the mortification of disappointment had worn away. That is now gone. I readily proceed, therefore, to state the facts relative the affair in question.

Some time in the latter end of January, or in the beginning of February last, I was encouraged by my father, one of the assistant judges of the above court, to offer for the clerkship. My inclination met his wishes. But as I never

had written in a clerk's office, I stood not upon equal grounds with qualified candidates. It was then deemed expedient, not to make known my intentions until I should qualify myself and obtain a certificate thereof from the court of appeals.

Some short time afterwards, Mr. Thomas January applied to my father, and warmly solicited his vote for the appointment to the clerkship. He was told, it was impossible that he could be the clerk; for that your Honor had declared in favor of Mr. Bodley, and it was a reasonable supposition that Gen. R. Todd would vote for his brother. Mr. January replied, your Honor had declared, that if he could buy out Mr. Bodley, or stand in his shoes, that then he might expect your Honor's vote. Being unable to evade the pressing solicitations of Mr. January, my father was obliged to tell him plainly that he could give him no encouragement at all. The reason is obvious—he had before given encouragement to another.

A few days intervened, and I called on Mr. Bodley. I proposed to give him a reasonable satisfaction to resign in my favor. To this he would not agree; but was willing to enter with either of the candidates, Gen. Todd or myself, upon equal, fair and honorable terms of compromise. It was now necessary to know whether your Honor would appreciate such a procedure. Of this there could be little doubt, as your Honor had approved of a similar affair, at the instance of Mr. January. Propositions of such tendency were then made to your Honor. They were rejected with the warmth of resentment!

On Monday, the first day of the court, the judges held a private conference in the jury room. A vote was then and there taken. Gen. L. Todd, Mr. Bodley and myself, each had one. It was then proposed by your Honor, and readily agreed to by the other judges, that time be given the candidates to endeavor to come to some compromise among themselves. The judges then left the room. My father came to me, standing in the court house, and told me to go out with the other candidates, and see if we could not agree among ourselves to fix upon the candidate, who should come forward and be appointed clerk. I walked out into the yard, where I observed your Honor, Gen. L. Todd, and Mr. Bodley. I stepped up and asked if the conversation was private. I was answered it was. Immediately withdrew, leaving your Honor, as Gen. L. Todd afterwards informed me, advising and urging a partial compromise. Such is the true statement of facts!

The late establishment of circuit courts has excited much commotion and clamor among different orders of people. Clouds have attended to learn the contentions and view the success and disappointment of candidates for clerkships. This was the case in Fayette. The most inattentive observer in the court yard on Monday, the first day of the court, could not fail to notice the very active and decided part which your Honor took against an individual candidate, who, as it was his first attempt in public life, had the more flattering expectations, if not of encouragement, at least of impartiality and fair dealing. If your Honor had come acquainted with anything in my conduct, very imprudent or of a criminal nature, which, in your Honor's enlightened judgment was deemed undeserving of the confidence of the court, was it not the duty of your Honor, as a man, a citizen and a judge, to have made known the same at the conference in the jury room? Because that would have gone to the competency of the candidate, and if established, have shut him out, without more ado. No such charge, suspicion or hint of such a one, was exhibited. I question not the right and perfect propriety of your Honor to exercise an unrestrained liberty of choosing. But the privilege of making a choice is one thing, the liberty of acting so as to procure that choice is another thing. When this general proposition, that time be given the candidates to confer &c. was agreed to in the jury room, what was the plain and reasonable inference? That the three candidates, each having a vote, and so far on an equal footing, were intended and included in the proposition? Thus it was understood by at least one of the judges. Such being the case, and the business arriving at this stage, was it honorable, was it generous, was it just in your Honor, hasty to withdraw from the jury room, to meet two of the candidates in private conference, and there combine with them, by advising and urging a partial compromise, for the purpose of excluding the other? If your

Honor did prefer either of those to the third candidate, was it not doing me a private wrong, nay, injuring me in the tenderest point, to descend and put the weight and influence of your Honor's character in operation against me; at a time when self-respect, delicacy of sentiment, and a decent and tender regard for the feelings of others, should have kept your Honor neuter. If a zealous determination to serve particular friends had induced your Honor to make an active opposition to an innocent individual, this piece of service should have been rendered them before a vote was taken and not afterwards. Whether the pro

position in the jury room, was an intended piece of deception, to delay and give time to the operation of trick and intrigue against me, I will not undertake to say—Let every man judge for himself.

As pure, benevolent and upright motives ought to actuate a judge, and such are reasonably expected by a confiding public, your Honor will pardon me the liberty I have taken to address your Honor on this occasion. It is well known that as a candidate for the clerkship, I was not so well qualified as Gen. L. Todd or Mr. Bodley. But it is also known that failure of a legal qualification was not occasioned by neglect or lack of industry on my part. The court of appeals did not sit in the course of the time; and the honorable judges of the same, could not be prevailed on to meet out of their stated terms. Other exertions which I omit, were also made, tending to satisfy the court, that I did not go forward wholly unqualified to do the office of a clerk. Briefly then, was the ground of your Honor's opposition inadequate qualification? Recollect your Honor did agree to vote for Mr. January. He like myself, so far as I know, had never written in a clerk's office. Your Honor must have well known at the time that promise was made Mr. January, that he could not obtain, before the meeting of the Fayette circuit, any more than I did, a certificate from the court of appeals. But it seems Mr. January, your Honor's friend and relation by marriage, was disappointed in his expectations of my father's vote. Did he resent the denial? There was not good cause. If he felt resentment, did your Honor, through the medium of relationship, participate the feeling? 'Tis too delicate for me to answer. The station of a judge is high and exalted; his sentiments, corresponding to the dignity of the post, ought to be elevated. His conduct should not only avoid censure, but even the suspicion of deserving it. I bid adieu to your Honor, with this remark; that as men cannot suspend their judgment and be altogether indifferent, those who are acquainted with this affair will rest their opinions upon one of the two following points, viz:—Either that the motives, which could influence a circuit judge, if but for a moment, to forget the dignity of his high office, and descend to the level of a busy body in the intrigues of candidates for clerkship, must be very extraordinary indeed, if laudable; or, that private spite and resentment, like some powerful constringent, had closed the avenues to liberal sentiment and a noble mind?

ASA K. LEWIS.

Springfield, 24th of April, 1803.

Mr. Bradford,

I send you enclosed a copy of a letter just wrote to William Coleman Esq. editor of the New York Herald, but as it is not probable that he will publish it I will your paper to convey it to the Eastern states—If it should fail of inducing certain editors to adhere to the truth in their publications respecting us, it may perhaps necessitate them to pay some respect to probability in their lies.

WILL. LITTELL.

Mount-Sterling, April 20th, 1803.

TO WILLIAM COLEMAN, Esq.

Sir,

Your interesting intelligence of the disaffection of Kentucky to the General Government and the armament of its citizens is one of the most outrageous falsehoods ever uttered by man. This intelligence, the manner in which you obtained it, your circumstantial evidences of its truth, and Duane's comments on it have all reached Kentucky.

I cannot say that much indignation has been excited, the extravagance of the falsehood provokes risibility rather than resentment. But as I have no reason to believe you to have been the author of it, or that you would suppress correct information if offered, I shall give you some account of the political sentiments of the citizens of Kentucky in general, and particularly as they manifested themselves on closing the port of New-Orleans.

In regard to Federal politics there is unanimity in Kentucky beyond what I ever knew in any other state. There is no such thing as a federal party avowing itself here—Federalism (in the popular sense of the word) is of all political sins deemed the most mortal, and the charge of it once proved on the most popular man in the state, would as effectually terminate his political respectability as a conviction of sheep-stealing would ruin his moral character.

There are however individuals (and some of them respectable for their talents and virtues) who are well known to have been federalists who are known to have

approved the system adopted by Adams, applying to an iron law, as some other members of congress, or Jefferson, but they form no parties, they excite no commotions, and (a solitary instance excepted) they attempt no intrigues. To effect any thing by themselves would be impracticable—to make any considerable number of profelytes would exceed all human power; and they know that the reward for attempting either would be general contempt and indignation: consequently they are passive and silent.

But although federalism totally disqualifies for office, it is not considered as a badge of moral turpitude. On the contrary a man professing it is supposed to be capable of as many private virtues as a republican, and is universally credited and respected for as many as he professes. Such a man may live in perfect harmony and peace in the same neighborhood and even under the same roof with republicans and enjoy their confidence and affection. The reason is obvious—the republicans here are too strong to be attacked, the federalists too weak to be dreaded. Hence there are none of those political feuds necessarily degenerating into private animosities in which the citizens of the Eastern states are perpetually embroiled.

But do all the citizens of Kentucky think alike on all political subjects? No, there is an endless variety of sentiment, but as all the different sects of Christians, however hostile to each other, are unanimous in their confidence in the Providence of God, and their depreciation of the wiles of the Devil, so all the political feuds in Kentucky, unanimously confide in the present and deprecate the late administration.

Mr. Duane talks of federal orators misleading the people! believe me Sir, no such beings exist, no man is weak enough to undertake such a task—a man might as reasonably expect to gain proselytis by haranguing a congregation of Christians against the moral government of God, and extolling the moral virtues of the Devil, as a federal orator might hope to persuade the people of Kentucky into a distrust of Jefferson or a respect for Adams's politics. But this inflexibility of sentiment is not the result of a thoughtless idolatrous attachment to the person of the one, or of an inhuman antipathy against that of the other. In the administration of Adams, they thought they saw popery, pusillanimity, hypocrisy, treachery, avarice and ambition eagerly blundering on to despotism. From a conviction of this, and not from an ungovernable spirit of anarchy, proceeded their reprobation of his system. In the administration of Jefferson, they think they see simplicity, magnanimity, talents, integrity, sincerity, candor and modesty; these are qualities which invite confidence, and they have as much confidence in the present administration as ever was reposed by man in man. Whether this confidence is misplaced or not, you and Tom Callender and their self-deputed messenger, are welcome to judge.

As to the Orlean business. I was in Frankfort when the express arrived—the legislature were sitting, and a number of people from different parts of the state attending on business or for amusement. The public mind was appalled—a temporary calamity it was known must ensue, and the magnitude of it was exaggerated in anticipation. But no reflections were cast on the federal administration, it was justly considered as an accident beyond the control of the general government, and an immediate application was made thereto for redress. In this application that government was assured of a promptitude to appear in arms if necessary. The same readines has been since avowed by almost every individual in the state. Some I know have wished that this might be the mode which the general government would adopt, but no desire to separate from it, no wish to embarrass its proceedings or counteract its measures has been manifested. So general, so uniform has this confidence and acquiescence been, that not a single meeting of the citizens to remonstrate, to consult or advise, has been convoked in any part of the state.

But Sir, if the citizens of Kentucky shall ever find themselves deserted by the general government, they will do more than you say they have done—They have been in the habit of fighting their own battles when that government was unable to protect them: in co-operation with its measures they are willing now to exert their utmost power—but if that government fails to a prey to any foreign power, they will not fall "single or unrevenged." But no preparations have yet been made to meet an event so far beyond the limits of probability.

Sir, I have given you an undisguised statement of the political sentiments of the citizens of Kentucky. It is altogether material to you & to the world whether I think them right or wrong, whether I approve of the past or present administration, as I am not divulging opinions but serve them as long as they shall approve communicating facts. And you may rest assured that an entire revolution of sentiment must take place before any representation of facts incompatible with the country gratefully acknowledges his past services. But publicity having been given to the pretensions of one candidate, it is but justice to Mr. BOYLE, the messenger whose name you know, to let the public know his deserts, his unshaken attachment to our government and constitution, and his equal claim to public patronage.

AN ELECTOR.

To the Free Voters of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Madison, Garrard, Mercer, Lincoln, and Knox.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IN an anonymous publication of last week, under the signature of A CITIZEN, you have been informed that, "It is presumed upon very justifiable grounds that Col. ISAAC SHELBY of Lincoln will serve as a representative in Congress, provided he is elected." That "the genuine friends of republican principles ought to rejoice upon the occasion," and that you should "yield your suffrage where it ought to be devoted;" or in other words to COL. SHELBY.

Before, fellow citizens, you give a vote on this occasion, you will enquire whether there be not more than one man in the district, upon whom you, as genuine friends to republican principles can rely with confidence: and whether there be not another equally well calculated to represent you with honor in the federal legislature.

JOHN BOYLE Esq. of Garrard, has some time since declared his willingness to serve the people of this district in Congress, should he meet with their approbation. To those who are acquainted with Mr. BOYLE, it need not be told, that brought up from an early infancy in the district for whose suffrage he now offers himself a candidate; and educated in a state where principles inimical to liberty never could bear the semblance of serious opposition, he has never ceased to profess & to practise principles of the most genuine republicanism: nor that for extensive information—indeed—of character—correctness of thought—and talents for a candid and careful examination after truth, Mr. BOYLE is inferior to no candidate in the state, however dignified the offices he may have filled.

His native modesty, unassuming manners, and love of retirement, as far as was consistent with the duties of a professional life, has heretofore prevented his being as generally known as his merit deserved. But many of you, fellow citizens, have experienced his candour, his integrity and his talents. His conduct in private and public life has gained him the love and confidence of those to whom he is known. His county-men have borne testimony to it, in giving him an almost unanimous voice, the only time he ever offered for the state legislature.

Possessing a gentle independence at home; having no particular connections, attachments, nor possessions out of the state, added to an established character, are sure pledges of a faithful discharge of any trust reposed in him by the people.

If present aspects require a careful selection, in the choice of a representative for congress on the present occasion, surely the man who is habituated to think closely on every subject of investigation, and to express his ideas in public, promises as fair to be an active and a serviceable member as any other, whose standing in life has not given him the same advantages for partaking in a legislative discussion. It is probable that no man we could send from this district, who has never been in Congress before, could, during the first term of his election be a very active member. Men and measures must be particularly learned. News-paper publications, the channel through which we, at this distance, must receive information as to both, cannot be implicitly relied on. A careful and vigilant eye must be kept upon them to find their real sources of action, before an accurate judgment can be formed, and time must be allowed to do this. The people will do wisely then to select as the man of their choice, he who, to present appearances, promises to communicate facts. And you may rest assured that an entire revolution of sentiment must take place before any representation of facts incompatible with the country gratefully acknowledges his past services. But publicity having been given to the pretensions of one candidate, it is but justice to Mr. BOYLE, the messenger whose name you know, to let the public know his deserts, his unshaken attachment to our government and constitution, and his equal claim to public patronage.



LEXINGTON, MAY 3.

[A Gentleman of undoubted veracity, who arrived in this place on Sunday, has politely favored us with the following information.]

"An express passed through the town of Abington, in Virginia, on Saturday the 23d of April, on his way to New-Orleans, who appeared from a printed hand bill, was charged with orders from the King of Spain, to the Governor of that place, to restore to the citizens of the United States, all the rights that they had enjoyed, in consequence of the treaty between Spain and America."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, to a mercantile house in this town, dated March 26.

"The order of the Intendant preventing the admittance of American produce, does not extend upon flour or other provisions—they are all admitted upon the customary duty of 6 per cent. Good flour has been sold at six and a half and seven Dollars, and we suppose the expected arrival of the French troops will keep up the price."

We are informed that Mr. William Patterson was shot twice by an Indian, on his way from Natchez to this country—One of his wounds was thought to be mortal, but we since learn he will probably recover. The Indian, it is said, had a brother killed by a white man, and declared he would be revenged.

The great number of passports asked for every day by Switzers, to go to America, having attracted the solicitude of general in chief and minister Ney, he has drawn the attention of the Helvetic government to the prejudicial consequences of these emigrations if they continue; and has invited them to devise, in their wisdom, the means of remedying them. It is asserted that more than 300 passports have been granted these few days past.

[Paris Pap.]

According to letters from Semlin, it is feared that new troubles have broken out at Belgrade.

NATCHEZ, April 2.

We are informed that the notorious Samuel Mison and his party (six in number, who were apprehended sometime ago near the Spanish post at New-Madrid) have succeeded in making their escape from the officer and guard who were conducting them to New-Orleans. It is also stated that they killed the officer, (said to be a Capt. M'Coy) and wounded several of his party, in effecting their design, posting themselves, at the same time, of the Spanish boat, arms, &c.

We understand that his excellency Governor Claiborne has received official information of the arrival at New-Orleans, of the French Prefect for the colony of Louisiana.

We are informed that the celebrated Chickasaw chief Wolf's Friend, has shot himself, in a fit of remorse, it is supposed, occasioned by his having a short time previously killed a young Indian in a drunken frolic.

NEW-YORK, April 18.
Extract of a letter from Post Republican, dated March 17.

"My letters informed you of the trifling losses I had then suffered at Miraguane. I call those now trifling, in comparison with what I have suffered by the almost total destruction of the South Department, which is with few exceptions, in the power of the Brigands. The flames have consumed the plains and the mountains. Miraguane and Arguin are reduced to ashes, and all the towns other are surrounded by the insurgents. Jerome, however, still remains untouched, but menaced on every side. The mulattoes are at the head of the troubles of the South. Three days since the town of Petit Guave was given up by a conspiracy of the people of color. A great part of the garrison were massacred, the rest saved themselves by swimming to a frigate that was at anchor in the road, which vessel was fired upon by the insurgents, and had several killed and wounded."

"The greatest destruction was accomplished just on the appearance of the reinforcement—4000 men have arrived, part of these landed at Tiberon—considerable forces are expected and arrive daily."

"The evil is great, and I much fear it will require a length of time to conquer this unfortunate country. The frightful malady that rages among the troops, is cruel and disastrous; it may well be called pestilential by the ravages which it daily makes. The most melancholy reflections have seized upon my mind; and I firmly believe, what possi-

bly may appear astonishing to you, that we shall be obliged to abandon altogether this country, once so rich, luxuriant and productive."

"This is fixed on as the seat of government, and daily expect gen. Rochebrune appointed commander in chief by the first consul; we have considerable confidence in him; but I tremble at the apprehension that it will require a great length of time, if ever successful."

GALVANIC MIRACLES.

Dr. Aldini, now in London, lately exhibited at the house of Mr. Hunter, some curious experiments on the body of a dog newly killed, by which the company then present were exceedingly astonished by the powers of galvanism. The head of the animal was cut off. The head and the body were put beside each other, on a table previously rubbed with a solution of ammonia. Two wires communicating with the galvanic trough, were then applied, the one in the ear, the other at the anus of the dead animal. No sooner had these applications been made, than both head and body were thrown into the most animated muscular motions.

The body of Foster, who was executed on Monday last for murder, was conveyed to a house not far distant, where it was subjected to the Galvanic proofs, by professor Aldini, under the inspection of Mr. Keate, Mr. Corpo and several other professional gentlemen. Mr. Aldini who is nephew of the discoverer of this most interesting science, shewed the eminent and superior power of galvanism to be far beyond any other stimulant in nature.

On the first application of the proofs to the face, the jaw of the deceased criminal began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the subsequent part of the proofs, the right hand was risen and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion. The object of the experiment was to shew the excitability of the human frame, when this animal electricity is duly applied. In case of drowning or suffocation, it promises to be of the utmost use, by reviving the actions of the lungs, and thereby rekindling the expiring spark of vitality. In case of appoplexy, or disorders of the head, it offers also most encouraging prospects for the benefit of mankind. The professor, we understand, has made use of galvanism also in several cases of insanity, and with complete success. It is the opinion of the first medical men, that this discovery, if rightly managed and prosecuted, cannot fail to be of great utility.

There is actually a female in Bethlehem who insists upon it that Bonaparte is her brother; that he is an Irishman and his real name is Bony-Patrick.

[Lond. Pap.]

MR. PITT.

The following character of this great statesman was given by Mr. Sheridan, in a late debate in the house of Commons:

"Of the ex-minister I would just say, that no man admires his splendid talents more than I do. If ever there was a man formed and fitted by nature to benefit his country, and to give it lustre, he is such a man. He has no low, littl, mean petty vices. He has too much good sense, taste and talents, to set his mind upon ribbands, stars, titles and other appendages and idols of rank. He is of a nature not at all suited to be the creature or tool of any court. (Mr. Pitt bowed repeatedly.) But while I thus lay of him no more than I think his character and great talents deserve, I must tell him how grossly he has misapplied them in the policy of this country. I must tell him again how he has augmented the national debt, and of the lives lost in war. I must tell him he has done more against the privileges of the people, increased more the power of the crown, and injured the constitution of this country than any minister I can mention."

L O S T,

ON the 20th ultimo, in the town of Frankfort, or on the road leading from that place to Lexington,

A SMALL BUNDLE, containing three Audited Warrants on the Treasurer, several Militia Certificates for services performed as guards &c. on the frontiers, two of which were audited; a receipt given by the Auditor for the first instalment on a Green river Head-

right of 200 acres, and several other papers which are not recollect. One of the warrants was issued in favor of Austin Hubbard, for Twenty-one Dollars, in part for his services as a representative, the other two and the certificates I cannot precisely describe. Any person delivering the above mentioned papers to me, or giving such information that I can get them again shall be well rewarded.

JAMES COLEMAN Jun.
Lexington, May 2d, 1803.

A CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to call on Mr. Thomas Reid, in whose hands they are lodged, and discharge the same immediately.

MICHAEL SHIVERY.
April 30, 1803.

TO LET, ON HIGH-STREET, A HOUSE, containing Three Rooms, and a Kitchen with Garden and Stable. Enquire of W. MACBEAN.

BLUE DYING,

AT the sign of the Golden Boot and Shoe, next house to Stewart's printing office, Main-street. I will and Pulausk c h to Wayne c h once a week—Leave Frankfort every Friday at 3 p m, and arrive at Wayne c h the next Monday by 10 a m.

Leave Wayne c h every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Frankfort on Friday by 10 a m.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Boot & Shoe Maker.

Lexington, April 30, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL TRACTS of LAND, to the amount of 12,000 acres, situate on the waters of the South Fork of Licking, in Harrison and Pendleton counties; the subscriber located and directed the surveys of the above Land, and believes the titles are sure. There are Small Farms opened on some of the land by tenants. Likely Horses, Mares or Colts, will be received in four annual payments if required, and the land divided to suit the purchaser. Apply to the subscriber, living on Gray's run, in Harrison county, who will shew the land.

*6w SAML. M'MILLIN.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States. On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City, until the 1st day of July next (1803) including.

IN KENTUCKY.

138. From Lexington by Winchester, Montgomery c h and Fleming c h to Washington once a week—Leave Lexington every Wednesday at 8 a m, and arrive at Washington on Friday by noon—Leave Washington every Friday at 3 p m, and arrive at Lexington on Tuesday by 7 p m.

139. From Frankfort by Georgetown, Cynthiania, Pendleton c h and Campbell c h to Cincinnati once a week—Leave Frankfort every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Cincinnati once a week—Leave Frankfort every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Cincinnati on Monday by 3 p m—Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Frankfort on Friday by 10 a m.

140. From Frankfort by Shelbyville, Louisville and Shepherdsville to Beardstown once a week—Leave Frankfort every Tuesday at 9 a m, and arrive at Shelbyville by 2 p m—Leave Shelbyville in half an hour, and arrive at Louisville on Wednesday by 3 p m—Leave Louisville on Thursday at 6 p m, and arrive at Beardstown on Friday by 11 a m. Returning—Leave Beardstown every Friday by 1 p m, and arrive at Louisville on Saturday by 6 p m—Leave Louisville on Sunday at noon, and arrive at Shelbyville on Monday by 11 a m—Leave Shelbyville at noon, and arrive at Louisville by 6 p m.

141. From Shelbyville by Middleburg, Beardstown, Bealsburg, and Hardin c h to Breckenridge c h once a week—Leave Shelbyville every Tuesday at 3 p m, and arrive at Breckenridge c h on Friday by 11 a m. Returning—Leave Breckenridge c h on Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Shelbyville on Monday by 11 a m—Leave Shelbyville at noon, and arrive at Louisville by 6 p m.

142. From Breckenridge c h by Hartford, Russelville, and Springfield to Nashville Te. once a week—Leave Breckenridge c h every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Nashville on Monday by 6 p m. Leave Nashville every Tuesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Breckenridge c h on Friday at 10 a m.

143. From Hartford by Henderson, Harphead, Eddygrove, Eddyville, and Smithland to Fort Massac, once in two weeks—Leave Hartford every other Saturday at noon, and arrive at Fort Massac the next Thursday by 10 a m. Returning—Leave Fort Massac same day at 2 p m, and arrive at Hartford the next Tuesday by noon.

144. From Hartford by Vienna to Muhlenberg c h once in two weeks—Leave Hartford every other Saturday at noon and arrive at Muhlenberg c h on Sunday by 6 p m. Returning—Leave Muhlenberg c h every other Monday at 8 a m, and arrive at Hartford on Tuesday at 1 p m.

145. From Russelville by Davisburg, Christian c h and Eddy Grove to Eddyville, once in two weeks—Leave Russelville every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Eddyville on Tuesday at 6 p m. Leave Eddyville every other Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Russelville on Thursday by 6 p m.

146. From Russelville by Bowling Green and Glasgow to Green c h

once in two weeks—Leave Russelville every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Green c h on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Green c h every other Wednesday at 2 p m and arrive at Russelville on Friday by 6 p m.

147. From Frankfort by Harrodsburg, Danville, Lancaster, Stanford printing office, Main-street. I will and Pulausk c h to Wayne c h once a week—Leave Frankfort every Friday at 3 p m, and arrive at Wayne c h the next Monday by 10 a m.

Leave Wayne c h every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Frankfort on Friday by 10 a m.

148. From Danville by Springfield to Beardstown once a week—Leave Danville every Monday by 6 a m, and arrive at Beardstown by 6 p m. Leave Beardstown every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Danville by 6 p m.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

149. From Louisville to Vincennes once a week—Leave Louisville every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Vincennes on Saturday by 4 p m. Leave Vincennes on Sunday by 6 a m, and arrive at Louisville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mails, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August, and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. Those who wish to contract for two years, will make distinct proposals, specifying for what price they will perform the service for one year, and at what price for two years.

11. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for one year, or two years, at the election of the Postmaster General.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Washington City, April 4th, 1803.

United States—

Kentucky District set. March Term, 1803.
United States, pl. vs. Upon information against William Bird, def't. of a suit.

ON motion of the Attorney of the United States, and it appearing to the Court by the Marshal's return, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this District; it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next July Term, and answer to the information filed herein, otherwise

on proof being made to the Court of the due publication of this order, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Teste
THOS. TUNSTALL, C.E.C.P.T.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

SUNDRY PRINTS having been torn out of Books belonging to the Library, particularly the faces of WILLIAM PENN, and EDMUND BURKE.—The Directors will pay to any person giving information who has them THREE DOLLARS.

3t R. PATTERSON, Chm.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS,

Has just received the following:

Espinasse's *Nisi Prius*,

Blackton's *Commentaries*,

Kaine's *Equity*,

Fonblanque's *ditto*,

Washington's *Reports*,

Cowper's *ditto*,

Brown's *ditto*,

Salkeld's *ditto*,

Richardson's *Practice*,

Powell on *Contracts*,

Shepherd's *Touchstone*,

Perrin's *Grammar*,

Boyer's *ditto*,

Harrison's *ditto*,

Ferguson's *Lectures*,

Volney's *ditto*,

POETRY

The following verses were written by Arthur O'Connor, the celebrated Irish patriot, and distributed by him on his way to confinement in Fort George, Scotland, 1793.

1st.
The pomp of Courts, and pride of Kings,
I prize above all earthly things,
I love my country, but the King
Above all men his praise I sing;
The royal banners are display'd,
And may success the standard aid.

2d.
I fain would banish far from hence,
The Rights of Man and Common Sense;
Confusion to his odious reign,
That foe to Princes, Thomas Paine!

Nothing objectionable is here obvious to the reader; but to learn the real sentiments, of the writer, we must take the first line of the first verse and next the first of the second, and so on alternately. Thus sedition will appear in what had the semblance of loyalty.

DIVERSITY.

A man with but one eye, met another early in the morning, with a large hump on his back, "good morning friend," said he, "you are loaded by times," "yes," said the latter, "it must be early indeed, for I see you have got but one of your windows open."

SUICIDE.

A young man, very well dressed, says the Moniteur we received yesterday morning, coming from Lyons on foot, arrived at four in the afternoon three weeks ago near an inn in the commune of Chonas.—He quitted the high road, and proceeded to a lonely valley, about 300 paces distant. There he was found the 1st inst. stretched upon the grass, and dead, his face upwards and a horse pistol in his right hand. The ball had entered beneath the chin, and had passed through the head. A second pistol loaded lay beside him. The following billet was found upon him:

"I am of honorable parents at Lyons—I never swerved from their principles. I beg those who shall perform the last offices for me, to let me carry to the grave the collar I have round my neck. Perhaps, if it had not been for the head on which the hair grew, of which that collar was made, I should have died a natural death; but since the period in which fate cut short her days, I have had no peace, and see no happiness for me, but in going to join her."

"I have informed my parents, by letter, of my resolution, and leave to them the power of claiming me, or not. It is this that determines me to call myself merely A. B."

A passport was found upon him, but he had taken care to tear it into eight pieces, that his name and his family might not be known. It was found out however, that the passport had been delivered by the municipality of Dijon. Round his neck was a collar, to which was suspended a jewel, containing hair. Conformably to his desire, his body was buried with the necklace round his neck.

LIST OF LETTERS.
Remaining in the Danville Post-Office, which it is not taken out with in three months from this date, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

B—Philip Boad, Mercer, near the Dry fork.

C—Michael Campbell, Samuel Canidy, near Danville.

D—John Dicken, Lincoln; Hugh Doneghy Chaplin, John Devenport.

M—Wally McGee, Rolanna M'Camay, Salt river; Col. James M'Dowell, care of Dr. M'Dowell.

P—Thos. Prather, Mercer.

S—Robt. Slaughter, Capt. John Smith, Madison county, near Danville.

T—Agnes Tamplin, Sally Timberlake.

W—Philip Walker, near Danville.
JOS. HERTICK, P. M.
1st April, 1803.

TAKEN up by William Tincher living in Madison county, on Muddy creek, a SORREL MARE, supposed to be three years old, star in her forehead, one hind foot white, no brand, thirteen hands and a half high; appraised to thirty-five dollars. September 1802.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Has just received and is now opening, A large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANTIZE,

Consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths, Calimbers,

Swansdowns,

Striped and plain Coatings, Rose and striped Blankets,

Fancy and Constitution Cords,

Velvets and Thicksets,

Camblets,

Wildbores,

Moreens, Jones's and Durants,

Callimancoes,

Bombazeens and Bombazetts,

Checks and Cotton Stripes,

Jeans and Fustians,

Bogloperes,

Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,

Ginghams,

Dimities,

Mersailles Vesting,

Mantua, Luteftrings, Taffeties,

Senchews, Satins and Pelongs.

Perfians,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Cambricks,

Cambrick, Jacconet, Lappet and Book Mullins,

Do. do. do. Tambored do.

Jacconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.

Do. Bordered Shawls,

Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Barcelona Handkerchiefs,

Silk Shawls,

Cotton do.

Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs

Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Coarse Muslins,

Silk and Cotton Hose,

Ribbands.

Gloves,

Laces and Edgings,

Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,

Turkey Red,

Groceries,

Stationary,

Hardware,

Cutlery and Saddlery,

Queens and Glaes wares,

6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails and Brads,

Castings.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN Jun. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as 'tis not reasonable further indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

MACBEAN & POYZER,
Have just received and are now opening, an assortment of MERCHANTIZE,

Among which are,

Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins,

Boot Legs,

Morocco and Kid Slippers,

Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

A few Engravings in elegant frames,

of the President, Gen. Washington, &c.

Also, a quantity of

Roram and Fur Hats, assort'd in cases, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Ging-feng, Hemp, Tobacco and Bees Wax.

Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Salt Making business on the first day of May next, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, payable in salt, or otherwise, to come forward before that time for payment.—And those indebted to him are requested to come forward and make a settlement of their accounts, on or before said time, by doing of which they will oblige their friend and servant.

CHS. BEELLER.

Mann's Lick, Beech Springs, }

March 6th, 1803.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any description may be had at this Office.—Also, old books rebound, on the shortest notice.

A CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing a tract of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Montgomery, on Slate creek; containing 140 acres, formerly the property of William Lansdale, as I have a bond from said Lansdale, to convey the said tract of land to me, in fee simple, & am now in possession of the premises.

RICH'D. MENELLE.

April 11th, 1803.

TAKEN up by William Tincher living in Madison county, on Muddy creek, a SORREL MARE, supposed to be three years old, star in her forehead, one hind foot white, no brand, thirteen hands and a half high; appraised to thirty-five dollars. September 1802.

1st.

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3rd.

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22nd.

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27th.

28th.

29th.

30th.

31st.

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